Kingsley's *Alpheus Harfordi* is identical with my *B. equimanus*.

Betæus longidactylus.

Betæus longidactylus, Lockington, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. vol. vii. p. 35.
Alpheus longidactylus, Kingsley, *loc. cit.* p. 198.

Carapax smooth, much compressed, "front rounded; antennular spines slender, acute. First and second antennular joints subequal, third shorter; inner flagellum three fourths the length of carapax; outer —— ?

"Antennal scales shorter than peduncles of either pair of antennæ.

"External maxillipeds extending nearly to extremity of antennal peduncle."

Hands of first pair similar, long and compressed; pollex forming half the length of the manus; dactylus more than half that length; the fingers when closed gape widely, both are pointed at the end, and the points cross each other like the mandibles of a *Loxia*. At the base of the dactylus are several teeth opposed to two large ones on the manus, which also bears a large tooth in the centre of the pollex.

"Carpus of second pair five-jointed; first joint as long as the three following; second, third, and fourth equal; fifth slightly longer.

"Extremity of telson rounded."

Colour of carapax of dried specimen green, with nuances of russet and olive. Fingers of the larger hand light red, the tips green. Length of carapax 1·12 inch, of larger hand 0·56, of smaller 0·36.

As in the description of the previous species, the portions within quotation marks are from Kingsley. The single specimen in the museum of the Academy came from a sandy mud flat, San Diego, California, between tide-marks.

San Francisco, April 4, 1878.

LIV.—*Descriptions of two Butterflies collected by Dr. Turner at Port Moresby, New Guinea.* By Arthur G. Butler, F.L.S. &c.

Danais Turneri, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Dark olive-brown, with semihyaline pale green markings, almost as in *D. purpurata*, but differing as follows:—primaries with three small spots, instead of two large ones and a dot, across the end of the cell; the four spots just

beyond the cell of double the size; the spots of the forked discal series of nearly equal size throughout and continued to the interno-median interspace near anal angle; a series of six minute white dots near the outer margin: secondaries with no spot between the first and second median branches, and the spot between the radial and the third median branch truncated at the end; abdominal area with the ground-colour pale brown. Expanse of wings 3 inches 2 lines.

More falcate than *D. purpurata*; in some respects nearer to *D. sobrina* and *D. meganira*.

Neptis cyanifera, n. sp.

Wings above black, bluish towards the base: primaries with a semicircular blue patch about the middle of the inner margin, and a round white spot above it, surrounded by blue scales, upon the first median interspace; a white subcostal dot just beyond the cell; two subapical white discal spots placed obliquely, and a submarginal series of six white or whitish small spots: secondaries crossed before the middle by an irregular quinquefid white stripe enclosed in a rather broad blue belt; three or four bluish dots parallel to the outer margin. Wings below chocolate-brown: primaries below with all the spots white, all excepting those of the submarginal series (which contains eight small spots) pearly; an additional spot near the end of the cell: secondaries with the base broadly sordid white, crossed by a blackish bar; a pearly white belt before the middle of the wing; a submarginal series of pinky white spots and a marginal series of longitudinal pinky white dashes. Expanse of wings 2 inches 2 lines.

Allied to *N. Brebissonii*, *N. mortifacies*, and *N. lactaria*.

LV.—*On the* Nauplius *Stage of Prawns.*

By Dr. Fritz Müller *.

After the appearance of the essay on the metamorphosis of the Prawns †, Spence Bate expressed to me his doubts on the connexion of the young forms described by me. Properly one should never refer larvæ to definite grown-up animals unless obtained from the ova and the latter from the parent. My *Nauplii* had been caught while swimming freely in the sea, and possibly might not be the larvæ of *Penæus* at all.

* Translated from 'Zeitschrift f. wiss. Zool.' Bd. xxx. p. 163.

† Archiv für Naturgeschichte, xxix. 1, 1863, p. 8.